

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 32

OCTOBER 19, 1917

No. 42

A MILK-BORNE OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER.¹

ASSOCIATED WITH A CHRONIC AND A NORMAL OR CONTACT CARRIER OF *B. TYPHOSUS*.

By CHARLES F. BOLDUAN and CHARLES KRUMWIEDE, Jr., Department of Health, City of New York.

Since first demonstrated by Conradi and Drigalski, many observers have shown that some individuals exposed to infection subsequently excrete typhoid bacilli in their stools without developing any symptoms of disease. These persons are termed normal or contact carriers. Probably they are mostly temporary carriers. Some undoubtedly become chronic carriers, as evidenced by the existence of chronic carriers with no history of typhoid fever, although many without such history may well have had mild and, therefore, overlooked or forgotten infection.

The interest in the milk-borne outbreak that we report is that a normal or contact carrier and a chronic carrier were found on one of the farms supplying the milk and the former was at first assumed to be the source of the infection.

The facts concerning the outbreak are briefly as follows: Eleven cases of typhoid fever were directly traced to milk from the "B" dairy. Two additional cases were probably infected from the same source. The dates of onset of the cases extended from October 15 to November 16. This dairy distributed about 880 quarts of milk a day, obtaining its supply from six farms. About 160 quarts of the milk from one farm was distributed as "Baby's milk."

The milk received at the dairy was bottled and placed in ice boxes in the order of the numbers given to the farms supplying the milk. An exception was the "Baby's milk," a late afternoon milking, which was usually bottled on its arrival in the freshly sterilized bottling apparatus.

When the drivers started out in the morning, driver "Peter" took his supply first and usually took nearly all of the milk of farm No. 1. The other drivers then took their supply in the order of the farms given. All took their share of "Baby's milk," but "Peter" took as much as the other three drivers together.

All the cases of typhoid fever were on Peter's route, which is explained by his supply coming exclusively from Farm No. 1, the

¹ The authors are indebted to the Board of Health of Morristown, N. J., for the opportunity of studying this outbreak and for permission to report the results.

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source of the infection, as subsequently determined. The contamination of the bottling tank by this milk was evidently not marked, as the milk subsequently bottled was not infectious.

One case of typhoid fever was a child 1½ years of age who, it was claimed, received "Baby's milk" only. As the only mark of identification was a penciled "B" on the cap, accidental substitution of bottles of the ordinary milk was easily possible and probably occurred in this case. The driver, Peter, had worked in the dairy for years, and denied all illness both of himself and members of his family.

All the farms were inspected and blood and feces obtained of all individuals at the farms as well as of those working in the dairy. All examinations were negative except of the specimens of two men on Farm No. 1, S. M. and L. M. The data on these two men at the time of the investigation is as follows:

S. M., employed at the dairy for three months, denies ever having had typhoid fever. Widal reaction November 12, suspicious; fecal examinations, November 17, negative; November 26, negative.

L. M., employed for four months, gives no history of having had typhoid fever. Widal reaction, November 12, negative. Fecal examinations, November 17, positive; December 2, negative.

The above findings, coupled with the mode of distribution of the milk, seemed to us conclusive evidence as to the source of the infection. This deduction, however, was shown by subsequent events to be erroneous. Although we were not quite satisfied with the Widal result in S. M., the two negative fecal examinations seemed to indicate that the slight Widal reaction was probably due to an exceptionally high content in normal agglutinins, a not infrequent finding.

The carrier L. M. left the farm, but we were able to locate him and examined further fecal specimens for a period of six months, none of which was positive. A most rigid inquiry of both L. M. and of his parents failed to elicit any history of an illness which could be considered typhoidal in character.

The helper S. M. left the farm about the same time but returned to work in February. In March we were notified that two cases of typhoid fever had developed, both children receiving milk directly from Farm No. 1, the milk not passing through the dairy. The fact that S. M. had returned and his previous Widal record raised our suspicions at once. A fecal examination revealed the presence of typhoid bacilli. Four other cases were subsequently reported, all attributable to milk from Farm No. 1. The absence of S. M. and not the exclusion of L. M. was the reason that no cases had occurred after the resumption of distribution by the dairy following our investigation.

We believe the following to be the interpretation of these unusual findings. The Widal reaction of S. M. indicates that he was a chronic

bacillus carrier, but at the time of our investigation was excreting no bacilli or too few to be found by the bacteriological methods employed. Later, on his return, he was excreting bacilli more freely and no difficulty was encountered in isolating them. He then disappeared and we could not observe him further. L. M. was a transient normal carrier infected by the milk or more probably through contact with S. M.

We were in error, therefore, because the carrier first found was a normal carrier, a fact unsuspected at the time. The presence of such a carrier raises interesting possibilities. Had we relied wholly upon the Widal reaction for the selection of fecal specimens and had S. M. given positive fecal results at the time, we would have excluded him and agreed to the resumption of the milk supply. Should L. M. have continued to excrete bacilli, the excretion by normal carrier being not necessarily as transient as it was in his case, we should have left an unsuspected carrier, who might have been the source of infection for subsequent cases.

Although a positive Widal reaction may be absent in chronic carriers, the results indicate that even if a farm helper is found to be excreting typhoid bacilli, any other individual giving a partial or positive Widal reaction should be held under suspicion. At least, fecal examinations should be made over a period of time, as excretion even with chronic carriers is intermittent and negative examinations are not infrequent, and may extend over months or even for a year.

Summary.—The presence on a farm of a normal carrier and a chronic carrier, temporarily fecal negative, is a possible source of error in tracing the source of infection of a milk-borne epidemic of typhoid fever.

VENTILATION AFTER FUMIGATION.

ARTIFICIAL VENTILATION OF SHIPS AFTER FUMIGATION WITH HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS.

By S. B. GRUBBS, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The spread of bubonic plague to all parts of the world in recent years has emphasized the necessity of improving the means used for the destruction of rats on board ships, as it is through these animals that the disease is transmitted. It has been shown that rats are great travelers, and that they may be found in all parts of a vessel, from the costly saloons of the liner to the deepest hold of the freighter,¹ and consequently that no part of a ship should be excepted when fumigation is done.

¹ Grubbs and Holsendorf, Public Health Reports, June 20, 1913.

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Sulphur dioxide and hydrocyanic acid gas are the fumigants now most used. Sulphur dioxide has been used for many years to destroy the animal carriers of disease. The objections to this agent are the time required and the possibilities of damage by the sulphur fumes. Including the time for dissipation of the fumes, sulphur fumigation consumes rarely less than 16 and often as much as 24 hours.

Hydrocyanic acid gas quickly destroys animal life, does no damage to inanimate objects, and is of but slightly more expense than sulphur, since it has been shown to be efficient in smaller quantities than prescribed by the present quarantine regulations.¹ It is colorless and practically odorless, but, following the rule now in force of testing with small animals,² may be considered fairly safe, especially if a rat is used or other animal sufficiently susceptible to the gas.³

The time necessary to ventilate a ship is variable. On an average the hold of a vessel will be clear of HCN gas in from one to two hours after removing the hatches. This time depends upon the depth and size of the hold, area of the hatchway, velocity of the wind, humidity, etc. With little wind and high humidity a deep hold may easily be unsafe for many hours and Faget has observed that 12 per cent of the vessels fumigated by him were not free from gas at the end of three hours.⁵ It is important that both the quarantine officers and the steamship agents should know in advance when persons may safely return on board. By employing a system of artificial ventilation we secure independence of weather conditions, a saving of time will be effected, and once fumigation has begun the exact time at which the working of cargo may be resumed can be determined.

Acting under bureau instructions an investigation was undertaken at the Boston quarantine station to find, if possible, an efficient means of removing cyanide gas from ships' holds after fumigation so that the uncertainties and delays of natural ventilation could be replaced by a reliable and practicable system.

The plan of pumping the gas from an outside generator into the hold and then aspirating it through the same pipes was first considered. This method, according to Heiser,⁴ is used for house fumigation in India. On account of the difficulty in handling a large rubber hose the application of this method was not attempted; neither was the plan to force in the gas and, after the necessary exposure, to replace the gas by fresh air pumped through the same hose. Studies made on both these principles indicated that they were impracticable for application to ship fumigation.

¹ Creel, Faget, and Wrightson, Public Health Reports, Dec. 3, 1915.

² Bureau circular letter of Nov. 4, 1916.

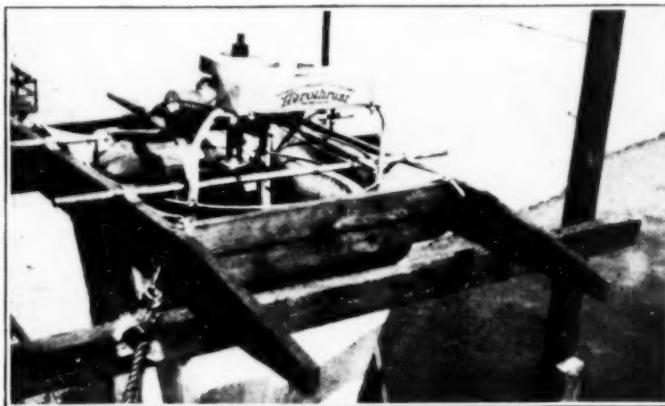
³ Grubbs, Public Health Reports, Apr. 20, 1917.

⁴ Personal communication.

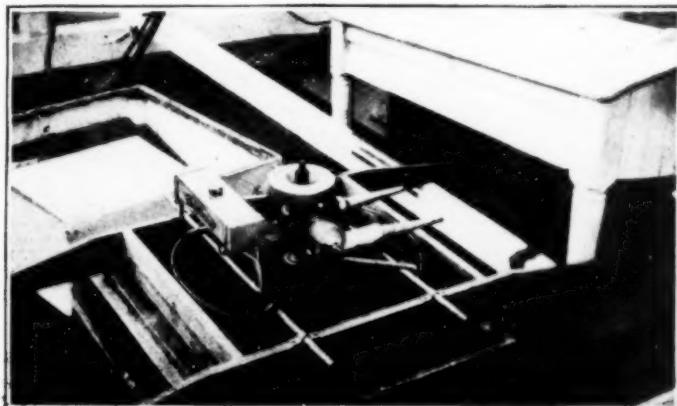
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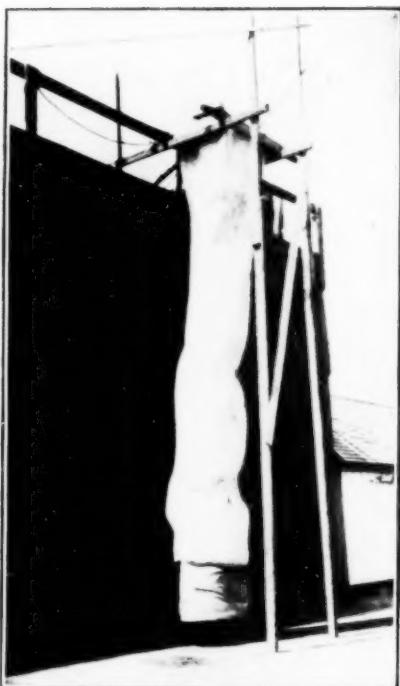
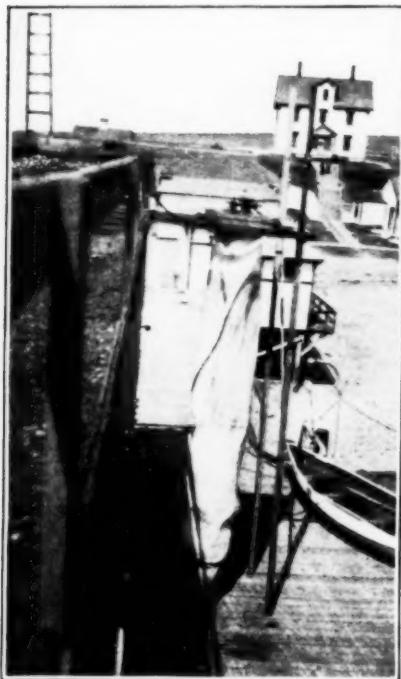
CARRYING THE FAN. THIS MAY BE DONE WITH MACHINE
RUNNING.



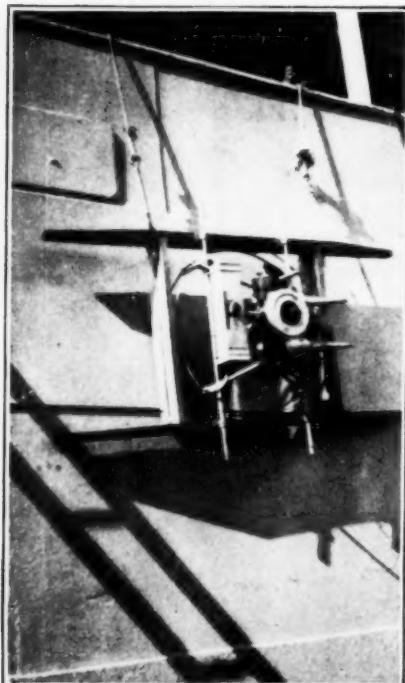
SHOWING DETAILS AND SIMPLE METHOD OF ATTACHING
MUSLIN CHUTE.



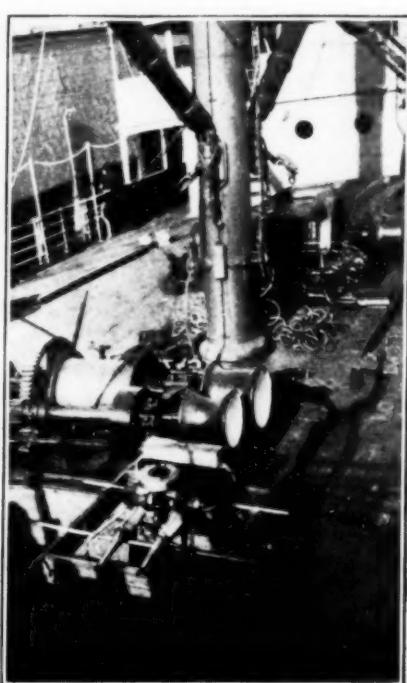
MACHINE PLACED OVER SMALL HATCH IN AFTER PART OF
SCHOONER—AIR FORCED IN HERE.



MACHINE WITH MUSLIN CHUTE IN OPERATION SET UP AT STATION FOR TESTING;
CHUTE HAS BEEN DOUBLED BACK AT BOTTOM TO CLEAR.



HOISTING ABOARD SHIP. GASOLINE
TANK SHOULD BE LESS THAN HALF
FULL.



HORIZONTAL FAN OPERATING IN
CORNER OF HATCH WITHOUT
CHUTE.

Our first experiments were with two electric fans, one a 15-inch ventilating fan propelling 1,500 cubic feet per minute, and the other a blower propelling 500 cubic feet per minute, which were placed in various parts of the holds and operated by the dynamo of the quarantine steamer. Small as they were, these fans shortened the time in which both cyanide and SO₂ fumes could be cleared from compartments, as was shown by using the fans in one hold only of a ship being fumigated. These electric blowers possess little power and the wires are troublesome to handle, consequently they have been abandoned in favor of a gasoline driven air propeller designed to propel boats and sleds. This is a two-cylinder, two-cycle, air-cooled, 3-horsepower gasoline engine, driving a two-blade propeller, 32 inches in diameter, at about 1,600 revolutions per minute. According to measurements made at this station it delivers about 22,700 cubic feet of air per minute. This fan has been tried within the holds, where it served the double purpose of circulating the gas and increasing its penetration, but as it must be operated in a vertical position it was most effectively used for ventilation when attached to the hatch combing, the air being introduced into the hold through a muslin shute 28 inches in diameter. Two shutes were tried, one 20 feet and one 30 feet in length. The shorter one delivered 8,340 cubic feet of air per minute at the outlet. It will be seen that this machine will in 10 minutes deliver into the bottom of the hold an amount of air equal to the aerial content of the average ship's hold, but it has been found that gas is rarely expelled in this short time sufficiently to make the hold safe for persons entering.

The original vertical machine has at our suggestion been changed so that it will operate in a horizontal position, thus driving the air directly downward. Mounted on a wooden frame the horizontal machine weighs less than 100 pounds and may be easily hoisted aboard a vessel. When operated it is placed across the corner of an open hatchway and may be carried from one place to another without stopping the motor. Furthermore, it may be used with or without a shute. In holds of less than 30 feet depth it is probably as efficient without as with a shute, but as this latter can be easily attached by means of four snap hooks it may be advisable to use it when the hatchways are small and the holds deep. Anemometer readings at the bottom of an 18-foot shute gave approximately 8,500 cubic feet per minute and practically the same reading was obtained when the anemometer was held the same distance beneath the machine without the shute.

The following experiment will suffice to show that there should be no attempt to substitute artificial for natural ventilation, but only to supplement nature especially when conditions are not favorable. After fumigation of a hold two hatch covers at opposite corners were removed, the remaining covers being left in place. The machine

with shute was operated at one opening, the other being left open for the escape of gas. Rats were lowered at intervals up to 45 minutes, but all were dead when withdrawn after exposure for 5 minutes. In this interval fresh air to the amount of over four times the cubic capacity of the hold had been delivered at the bottom of the hold, and yet the cyanide persisted in dangerous proportions. Ten minutes after the removal of all the hatch coverings rats lowered into the hold were not affected.

In our experience, a hold has always been safe after most of the hatches have been removed and the aerothrust operated 30 minutes. With two machines, one used aft and the other forward, it is then always possible to have a four-hold vessel ready for release in one and one-half hours or a six-hold vessel ready in two hours after removal of the hatches. Naturally if the holds blown out first require 30 minutes the next one will need less time, as it has been ventilating naturally for a half hour. Since we know that in the foggy weather so common in Boston this gas will remain in the holds for from three to eight hours unless removed by mechanical means, this advantage is evident.

All vessels fumigated at Boston now have their entire superstructure treated with hydrocyanic acid gas. Usually this is ventilated easily without any artificial means, but occasionally, owing either to the structure of the vessel or to weather conditions, considerable delay results unless a fan is used. Large ventilators, when available, are made use of by removing the top and placing the horizontal machine over the opening. The large volume of air thus introduced promptly removes the gas in any kind of weather. In the superstructure and in certain other places the machine which operates vertically and drives the air horizontally is of great service. By directing the air current against the open door of a ship's cabin it acts as a strong wind. Frequently the forecastle or store room when below deck and reached by a companion way is difficult to clear of gas. The blast from the machine if directed down the companion way will do more in a few minutes, frequently, than natural ventilation will do in several hours.

Even more time may be saved by the machine when sulphur dioxide is the fumigant. As it is not probable that a man will enter a hold full of sulphur fumes it is not necessary for the quarantine officer to safeguard sulphur fumigation, but the ship loses rarely less than 6 and frequently as much as 12 hours waiting until it is possible for men to work below deck. This is also especially true on humid calm days. An example may be cited. The steamship *Memphian* was fumigated April 12, 1917, HCN being used for superstructure and sulphur (2 pounds for 12 hours' exposure) in the holds. The latter were opened at 3 a. m. April 13, a foggy day with little

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wind. At 9 a. m. the agents telephoned to the station that the sulphur vapors were apparently as thick in the holds as ever, that they had planned to begin loading at 8 a. m., and consequently desired assistance. A man with the aerothrust fan was sent to the ship and in three hours the vessel was clear of fumes. Had the fan been used as soon as the holds were opened loading would have been possible at 8 o'clock as planned. On the other hand if the machine from the station had not been available, loading would undoubtedly have been delayed until the following morning, entailing on the owners a loss of several hundred dollars.

Several times it has been demonstrated that a hold full of sulphur fumes could be cleared in 30 to 40 minutes when other holds, not blown out, were after the same interval apparently as full of the gas as when first opened. On a warm dry day with a good breeze, artificial ventilation is of doubtful advantage after either cyanide or sulphur fumigation, but if any of these conditions are lacking artificial ventilation will save time for all hands. At Boston quarantine the machine is used as a routine after cyanide fumigation regardless of weather conditions, and our experience allows us to recommend the same procedure for other stations. In addition, it is believed that each steamship company whose vessels require fumigation should have at least one horizontal machine for use after sulphur fumigation, as it will save time for their vessels and pay for itself many times over.

Conclusions.

Quarantine stations at which HCN fumigation is practiced should be equipped with mechanical means for artificial ventilation.

The gasoline driven fan as adapted for this use is satisfactory for the prompt ventilation of compartments of vessels after fumigation.

For the expeditious handling of large vessels three machines are recommended, two of the horizontal pattern (downward thrust) and one of the vertical pattern (horizontal thrust).

THE LIGHTING OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE NEED FOR SUPERVISION, WITH A SUGGESTED SYSTEM OF MAINTENANCE RATING FOR ARTIFICIAL LIGHT EQUIPMENT.

By DAVIS H. TUCK, Assistant Physicist, United States Public Health Service.

The importance of an adequate, hygienic, and well-distributed system of artificial illumination in industrial establishments is well understood. After such systems have been installed, however, the part played in the upkeep of the illuminating system in maintaining its efficiency at the original level is often slighted. The lack of proper maintenance may reduce the amount of available light by as

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much as 50 per cent. At the present time, when the industrial world is being mobilized, the adequate maintenance of systems of artificial lighting becomes doubly important in view of the increasing necessity for night work and the favorable effect of abundant light upon production.

It is clear, therefore, that not only must the physical lighting equipment of industrial establishments be considered, but attention must be paid also to its maintenance. The importance of adequate upkeep for artificial light equipment may not at first sight appeal to the user. A consideration of the points involved, however, will indicate that if such work is neglected excessive losses of otherwise useful light are bound to result.

The following system of maintenance rating for artificial lighting equipment has been devised by the writer. It is thought that it should prove of distinct utility in enabling manufacturers to keep their lighting systems efficient.

Carbon, metalized, and tungsten filament, mercury vapor, arc, and open-flame and mantle lamps become inefficient, due to the following causes:

1. Continued use.
2. Dirt and dust accumulations on lamps and reflectors.
3. Burn outs and breaks.
4. Reflectors becoming cracked, broken, or missing.
5. Mechanical injury to connections.

Various other items of deterioration take place so gradually that in many cases they are given no special attention in the practical economy of the shop.

1. *Continued use.*—The life of a lamp is not, as generally supposed, the elapsed time between entering into service and when it burns out. The life of a lamp as given by its manufacturers is its economic life. Thus when a lamp burns a certain number of hours it may be shown that its energy consumption per light unit has increased to such a degree that it is economy to replace it with a new one.

2. *Dirt and dust accumulations on lamps and reflectors.*—It has been shown by actual measurement that the loss of light due to absorption by dust and dirt for average conditions is about 50 per cent for equipment that has not been cleaned for four months; also that a small quantity of dust, so small as to be hardly noticeable, will cut down the light by 20 per cent.

3. *Burn outs and breaks.*—It is evident that a burn out or break may cut down the light by 100 per cent. Often, however, a burn out or break may be of such a nature that the light source does not fail entirely, but that the light is greatly diminished.

4. *Reflectors cracked, broken, or missing.*—The addition of a reflector to a lamp generally adds about 50 per cent to the light delivered

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in useful directions. When a reflector is cracked or broken the light from the unit is diminished according to the nature and extent of the damage to the reflector.

5. *Mechanical injury to connections.*—The loss of light due to mechanical injury to the connections will vary with the nature of the injury. Often the injury is of such a nature as to cause a flickering or intermittent light. It may cause a total failure of the light or it may be a source of danger to the workman due to electric shock.

Lighting installations are designed to give desirable initial intensities of illumination at the work and it is assumed that the equipment will be so maintained as to produce this intensity. From cost considerations the initial intensity is made as low as possible for work to be done efficiently, and for prevention of eye strain and accidents. It is readily seen that when deterioration of the lighting equipment sets in, the intensity of illumination falls off and if this deterioration is not arrested, serious efficiency losses follow. Often lighting systems are allowed to deteriorate to an extreme point and nothing is done unless complaints come in from employees after the lighting facilities throughout the shop have become so poor that work has to be temporarily discontinued. The production loss from such circumstances when added up throughout the year greatly exceeds the expense of systematic attention to maintenance in advance.

In making illumination surveys of shops it was found desirable to note how well the lighting equipment was maintained and to arrive at an approximate figure, by inspection, that would denote the degree of maintenance. The term efficiency of maintenance is used to designate the percentage of the initial intensity that a lighting equipment will give, the loss in intensity being due to the lack of proper maintenance.

The following table shows the method adopted of rating artificial lighting equipment. The efficiency of maintenance in each case represents approximately the percentage of light given by the equipment after the loss of light due to the corresponding condition is deducted.

Condition.	Efficiency of maintenance.
	Per cent.
Lamp dirty.....	80
Lamp very dirty.....	70
Lamp blackened due to aging.....	80
Lamp too large or small for reflector.....	80
Lamp missing, broken, or filament shortened.....	50
Reflector dirty.....	80
Reflector very dirty.....	70
Reflector cracked.....	80
Reflector broken or missing.....	50
Connections loose or drop cord bare.....	80

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There follows an example taken from one department of a shop recently inspected.

GENERAL OVERHEAD UNITS. SHOP NO. 3.04, TOOL ROOM.

- 12 units, lamps dirty, reflectors dirty.
- 3 units, lamps dirty, reflectors missing.
- 2 units, lamps dirty, reflectors very dirty.
- 9 units, lamps very dirty, reflectors very dirty.
- 1 unit, lamps very dirty, reflectors missing.
- 1 unit, lamps dirty, reflectors clean.
- 2 units, lamps dirty, reflectors dirty, lamps blackened.

To arrive at the efficiency of maintenance for shop No. 3.04 tool room, it is necessary to multiply the number of units having a given condition by the values of the efficiency of maintenance for those conditions and take a mean.

12 x 0.80 x 0.80.....	7.68
3 x .80 x .50.....	1.20
2 x .80 x .70.....	1.12
9 x .70 x .70.....	4.40
1 x .70 x .50.....	.35
1 x .80.....	.80
2 x .80 x .80 x 0.80.....	1.02
<hr/> 30	<hr/> 16.57

$$\frac{13.57 \times 100}{30} = 55.2 \text{ per cent efficiency of maintenance.}$$

By measurement with an illuminometer the average illumination was increased by 100 per cent by bringing the efficiency of maintenance up to 100 per cent.

A department of maintenance of artificial lighting equipment should be inaugurated in every factory and workshop. This maintenance work should be made a part of the electrical department, which is in the best position to make periodic inspections of lighting equipment. Reports of inspections, using a system as outlined above, should be made to the factory manager and efficiencies of maintenance of 100 per cent maintained. The ratings given above are 'liberal' and an efficiency of maintenance of 100 per cent is not unreasonable.

By adopting such a practice a large economic waste could be avoided and losses due to decreased production, inferior products, accidents, and defective eyesight minimized.

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PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

California Report for the Week Ended October 13, 1917.

The California State Board of Health reported concerning the status of preventable diseases in California for the week ended October 13, 1917, as follows: Anthrax in animals continued prevalent. Five cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were notified in the State, one in Solano County, three in San Diego County, and one in the city of San Francisco. Of poliomyelitis, one case each occurred in Berkeley, Marysville, and Oakland. Two cases of smallpox were notified in Fresno County, and one case of leprosy in San Francisco city. Typhoid fever diminished during the week with 25 cases scattered throughout the State. There was a minor outbreak of scarlet fever in Monterey County.

ANTHRAX.

Massachusetts.

During the month of September, 1917, 6 cases of anthrax were notified in Massachusetts. The source or suspected source of infection in all cases was the handling of imported hides. Five of the patients had handled hides imported from China and one had handled hides imported from Argentina.

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(1765)

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for August and September, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama (Aug. 1-31): Lawrence County.....	1	Massachusetts (Sept. 1-30)—Continued. Hampshire County— Northampton.....	1
Washington (Aug. 1-31): Lincoln County.....	1	Middlesex County— Cambridge.....	1
Maryland (Sept. 1-30): Baltimore City.....	2	Lowell.....	2
Allegany County— Frostburg.....	1	Norfolk County— Brookline (town).....	1
Baltimore County— Highlandtown.....	1	Suffolk County— Boston.....	1
Total.....	4	Chelsea.....	1
Massachusetts (Sept. 1-30): Essex County— Lynn.....	1	Total.....	9
Salem.....	1	Nebraska (Sept. 1-30): Douglas County.....	1

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	7	2
Chicago, Ill.....	7	9	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	.....	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	1	Saginaw, Mich.....	.....	1
Flint, Mich.....	.....	2	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	.....	Troy, N. Y.....	.....	1
McKeesport, Pa.....	1	.....		

DIPHTHERIA.

Indiana.

On October 15, 1917, diphtheria was reported to be epidemic at Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Richmond, and Rushville, Ind.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1774.

ERYSIPelas.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	.....	2
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	6	1	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	Quincy, Ill.....	1	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	San Diego, Cal.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	1
Nashville, Tenn.....	1			

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LEPROSY.

City Report for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

During the week ended September 29, 1917, one case of leprosy was reported in New Orleans, La.

MALARIA.

State Reports for September, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland:		Massachusetts:	
Carroll County— Oakland Mills.....	1	Essex County— Haverhill.....	2
Charles County— La Plata.....	3	Middlesex County— Newton.....	2
Dorchester County— Cambridge.....	1	Norfolk County— Brookline (town).....	1
Howard County— Annapolis Junction, R. D.....	1	Dedham (town).....	2
Prince George County— Piscataway, R. D.....	1	Suffolk County— Boston.....	4
Townshend.....	1	Worcester County— Worcester.....	1
Total.	8	Total.	12

Alabama Report for August, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Alabama—Continued.	
Autauga County.....	1	Jefferson County.....	282
Baldwin County.....	4	Lamar County.....	1
Barbour County.....	1	Limestone County.....	2
Bibb County.....	2	Macon County.....	4
Bloom County.....	1	Madison County.....	5
Bullock County.....	5	Marengo County.....	1
Butler County.....	1	Marion County.....	4
Calhoun County.....	53	Marshall County.....	4
Chilton County.....	2	Mobile County.....	6
Choctaw County.....	11	Monroe County.....	2
Coffee County.....	13	Montgomery County.....	5
Conceuh County.....	1	Morgan County.....	2
Coosa County.....	1	Pickens County.....	3
Crenshaw County.....	1	Russell County.....	10
Elmore County.....	1	Shelby County.....	13
Escambia County.....	14	Sumter County.....	20
Etowah County.....	14	Talladega County.....	1
Fayette County.....	1	Tuscaloosa County.....	4
Franklin County.....	1	Walker County.....	4
Geneva County.....	6	Washington County.....	4
Greene County.....	3	Wilcox County.....	
Houston County.....	400	Total.	962
Jackson County.....	19		

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	124	1	Portsmouth, Va.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	5	Richmond, Va.....	2	
Memphis, Tenn.....	23	5	Savannah, Ga.....	4	
Mobile, Ala.....	2		Stockton, Cal.....	5	
Newark, N. J.....	2				

¹ The reason that Birmingham had so many cases of malaria reported is not that the disease is more prevalent in Birmingham than in other cities of Alabama and neighboring States, but undoubtedly because of the successful efforts the health department has made in securing the cooperation of the practicing physicians in reporting cases.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1774.

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for August and September, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland (Sept. 1-30):		Alabama (Aug. 1-31)—Continued.	
Dorchester County—		Greene County.....	1
Fishing Creek.....	1	Hale County.....	3
Middlesex County—		Jackson County.....	2
Tewksbury State Infirmary.....	1	Jefferson County.....	61
Suffolk County—		Lauderdale County.....	6
Boston.....	1	Lawrence County.....	2
Total.....	3	Lee County.....	4
		Lowndes County.....	2
Alabama (Aug. 1-31):		Macon County.....	2
Autauga County.....	1	Marengo County.....	3
Bibb County.....	5	Mobile County.....	26
Bullock County.....	1	Monroe County.....	4
Butler County.....	2	Montgomery County.....	9
Calhoun County.....	4	Morgan County.....	1
Colbert County.....	6	Perry County.....	1
Conecuh County.....	1	Pickens County.....	2
Coosa County.....	1	Russell County.....	1
Crenshaw County.....	3	Shelby County.....	1
DeKalb County.....	1	St. Clair County.....	1
Elmore County.....	2	Sumter County.....	4
Escambia County.....	1	Talladega County.....	3
Etowah County.....	2	Tallapoosa County.....	3
Fayette County.....	1	Tuscaloosa County.....	14
		Walker County.....	2
		Washington County.....	2
		Wilcox County.....	1
Total.....			192

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	2	—	Norfolk, Va.....	—	—
Lynchburg, Va.....	—	1	Roanoke, Va.....	—	1
Memphis, Tenn.....	1	3	Wilmington, N. C.....	—	1
Mobile, Ala.....	2	—	Winston-Salem, N. C.....	—	1
New Orleans, La.....	1	1			

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1	—	Lowell, Mass.....	3	—
Baltimore, Md.....	4	2	Lynn, Mass.....	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3	1	Manchester, N. H.....	2	2
Boston, Mass.....	6	15	Newark, N. J.....	21	3
Cambridge, Mass.....	2	1	Newburyport, Mass.....	1	—
Chicago, Ill.....	70	41	Newport, Ky.....	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	13	12	Philadelphia, Pa.....	21	14
Detroit, Mich.....	1	—	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	24	24
Fall River, Mass.....	1	22	Pontiac, Mich.....	1	1
Flint, Mich.....	3	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	9	4
Haverhill, Mass.....	1	—	San Francisco, Cal.....	8	4
Jackson, Mich.....	1	1	Somerville, Mass.....	1	—
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	—	Springfield, Mass.....	6	4
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	—	Worcester, Mass.....	1	3
Los Angeles, Cal.....	10	6			

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Illinois.

During the week ended October 13, 1917, cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Illinois as follows: One case each in Carroll, DeWitt, Ford, Hancock, Henry, Kane, Mason, Ogle, and Schuyler Counties, 2 cases each in Rock Island and Will Counties, and in Cook County 65 cases were notified, 53 of which were in the city of Chicago.

Virginia.

During the period from October 1 to 12, 1917, cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Virginia as follows: In Rockingham County, Penn Laird, Pleasant Valley, and North River, 1 case each; in Tazewell County, Asberrys, 1 case.

West Virginia.

During the week ended October 13, 1917, cases of poliomyelitis were notified in West Virginia as follows: Huntington 1, Rock Oak 1, Parkersburg 2.

State Reports for September, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Allegany County—		Norfolk County—	
Harringtonville.....	2	Quincy.....	1
Frostburg.....	3	Plymouth County—	
Green Ridge.....	2	Whitman (town).....	1
Mount Savage.....	1	Suffolk County—	
Old Town, R. D.....	1	Revere.....	1
Westernport.....	1		
Baltimore County—			
St. Dennis.....	1		
Garrett County—			
Accident.....	1		
Accident, R. D.....	1		
Dorson.....	1		
Grantsville.....	1		
Granville, R. D.....	1		
Mountain Lake Park.....	1		
Viney.....	1		
Montgomery County—			
Takoma Park.....	1		
	19		
	Total.....		
Massachusetts:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Bristol County—		Norfolk County—	
Fall River.....	2	Quincy.....	1
Essex County—		Plymouth County—	
Haverhill.....	3	Whitman (town).....	1
Merrimac (town).....	1	Suffolk County—	
Franklin County—		Revere.....	1
Greenfield (town).....	1		
Middlesex County—			
Cambridge.....	1		
Lowell.....	1		
Malden.....	1		
Reading (town).....	1		
Somerville.....	2		
	Total.....		
		Vermont:	
		Caledonia County.....	1
		Chittenden County.....	1
		Franklin County.....	2
		Orange County.....	1
		Orleans County.....	28
		Washington County.....	10
		Total.....	45

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**Alabama Report for August, 1917.**

During the month of August, 1917, cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Alabama as follows: Elmore County, 2; Jefferson County, 4; and Mobile County, 1; making a total of 7 cases.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	3	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	2	.....	Norristown, Pa.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	70	25	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	6	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1	Providence, R. I.....	1	.....
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	2	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	1
Newark, N. J.....	1	.....	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	1	.....
New Castle, Pa.....	2	.....		

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**City Report for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.**

During the week ended September 29, 1917, one case of rabies in animals was reported in Detroit, Mich.

SCARLET FEVER.**Nebraska—Cedar County.**

On October 15, 1917, scarlet fever was reported prevalent in Cedar County, Nebr.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1774.

SMALLPOX.**Arizona—Navajo and Moqui Indian Reservations.**

On October 16, 1917, outbreaks of smallpox were reported on the Navajo and Moqui Indian Reservations, Ariz.

Indiana—Fort Wayne and Elwood.

On October 15, 1917, epidemics of smallpox were reported at Fort Wayne and Elwood, Ind.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama (Aug. 1-31):			Washington (Aug. 1-31):		
Chambers County.....	1	.....	King County—		
Pike County.....	1	.....	Seattle.....	6	.....
Talladega County.....	14	.....	Lewis County.....	1	.....
Total.....	16	.....	Pend Oreille County.....	1	.....
Nebraska (Sept. 1-30):			Pierce County—		
Boyd County.....	1	.....	Tacoma.....	6	.....
Burt County.....	1	.....	Wahkankum County.....	2	.....
Colfax County.....	1	.....	Whatcom County.....	1	.....
Cuming County.....	1	.....	Bellingham.....	2	.....
Dixon County.....	1	.....	Yakima County.....	9	.....
Douglas County.....	36	.....	North Yakima.....	2	.....
Total.....	41	.....	Total.....	30	.....

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2	.....	Evansville, Ind.....	2	.....
Alton, Ill.....	6	.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	5	.....
Austin, Tex.....		1	Indianapolis, Ind.....	3	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	4	.....
Butte, Mont.....	8	.....	Leavenworth, Kans.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	3	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	6	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	17	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	3	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	5	.....
Denver, Colo.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	8	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	.....
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	9	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....		1	New York, N. Y.....		1
Charleston, S. C.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	San Diego, Cal.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....		1	Savannah, Ga.....		1
Columbus, Ohio.....		1	Trenton, N. J.....		2
Mobile, Ala.....		1	Wilmington, Del.....		1
New Orleans, La.....		2			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1774.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Indiana—Bartholomew County.

On October 15, 1917, typhoid fever was reported present in epidemic form in Union Township, Bartholomew County, Ind.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Massachusetts.

During the week ended October 13, 1917, cases of typhoid fever were notified in Massachusetts as follows: Tewkesbury State Infirmary 7, making a total of 59 cases reported since August 23; Gardner, 6 cases, making a total of 64 cases reported in the present outbreak; Erving, 3 cases, making a total of 17 recent cases.

State Reports for September, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland:			
Baltimore City	153	Massachusetts—Continued.	
Allegany County	25	Hampshire County—Continued.	
Anne Arundel County	31	Palmer (town)	2
Baltimore County	71	Springfield	11
Calvert County	5	West Springfield (town)	1
Caroline County	33	Hampshire County—	
Carroll County	7	Belchertown (town)	1
Cecil County	6	Prescott (town)	1
Charles County	19	Middlesex County—	
Dorchester County	38	Arlington (town)	1
Frederick County	11	Cambridge	2
Garrett County	8	Everett	5
Harford County	17	Lowell	4
Howard County	3	Malden	3
Kent County	6	Marlboro	1
Montgomery County	22	Maynard (town)	1
Prince Georges County	36	Medford	2
Queen Annes County	7	Natick (town)	1
Somerset County	16	Somerville	5
St. Marys County	1	Tewksbury State Infirmary	22
Talbot County	13	Waltham	1
Washington County	22	Westford (town)	1
Wicomico County	22	Winchester (town)	2
Worcester County	21	Norfolk County—	
Total	596	Brookline (town)	2
Massachusetts:			
Berkshire County—		Dedham (town)	2
Adams (town)	6	Franklin (town)	1
Great Barrington (town)	1	Quincy	1
Lenox (town)	1	Plymouth County—	
North Adams	6	Brookton	2
Bristol County—		Hingham (town)	1
Attleboro	1	Suffolk County—	
Fall River	52	Boston	32
New Bedford	9	Chelsea	11
Taunton	2	Winthrop (town)	1
Dukes County—		Worcester County—	
Oak Bluffs (town)	1	Fitchburg	1
Essex County—		Gardner (town)	9
Andover (town)	2	Leominster (town)	1
Beverly	3	Upton (town)	1
Danvers (town)	1	Worcester	9
Gloucester	8	Total	264
Haverhill	5	Nebraska:	
Ipswich (town)	1	Douglas County	9
Lawrence	5	Gage County	1
Lynn	5	Scotts Bluff County	2
Methuen (town)	3	Seward County	1
Newburyport	1	York County	2
Peabody (town)	1	Total	15
Rockport (town)	1	Vermont:	
Saugus (town)	1	Addison County	1
Swampscott (town)	1	Chittenden County	1
Franklin County—		Orange County	4
Greenfield (town)	1	Orleans County	2
Hampden County—		Rutland County	1
Agawam (town)	2	Windham County	3
Holyoke	2	Total	12
Ludlow (town)	2		

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Alabama—Continued.	
Autauga County.....	1	Tallapoosa County.....	15
Baldwin County.....	2	Tuscaloosa County.....	31
Barbour County.....	2	Walker County.....	21
Bibb County.....	7	Washington County.....	1
Blount County.....	2	Wilcox County.....	4
Bullock County.....	5	Total.....	831
Butler County.....	2		
Calhoun County.....	21	Washington:	
Chambers County.....	2	Adams County—	
Cherokee County.....	4	Lind.....	1
Chilton County.....	6	Benton County—	3
Choctaw County.....	1	Kennewick.....	1
Clarke County.....	6	Prosser.....	1
Cleburne County.....	8	Chelan County—	3
Coffee County.....	3	Cashmere.....	2
Colbert County.....	6	Wenatchee.....	4
Conecuh County.....	1	Clarke County—	
Coosa County.....	5	Camas.....	1
Covington County.....	2	Washougal.....	1
Crenshaw County.....	5	Yacolt.....	1
Cullman County.....	7	Columbia County—	
Fale County.....	1	Dayton.....	2
Fekalib County.....	25	Cowlitz County.....	2
Elmore County.....	16	Island County.....	1
Escambia County.....	4	King County—	
Etowah County.....	24	Issaquah.....	1
Fayette County.....	4	Kent.....	1
Franklin County.....	2	Seattle.....	16
Geneva County.....	3	Kittitas County.....	1
Hale County.....	3	Lewis County—	
Greene County.....	1	Chehalis.....	1
Henry County.....	1	Okanagan County—	
Houston County.....	7	Brewster.....	10
Jackson County.....	15	Columbia.....	1
Jefferson County.....	425	Pacific County.....	2
Lamar County.....	7	Pierce County—	
Lauderdale County.....	5	Sumner.....	1
Lawrence County.....	1	Tacoma.....	4
Lee County.....	6	Skagit County—	
Limestone County.....	6	Snohomish.....	2
Macon County.....	8	Spokane County—	
Madison County.....	6	Rockford.....	1
Marengo County.....	2	Spokane.....	2
Marion County.....	12	Spokane.....	5
Marshall County.....	12	Stevens County—	
Mobile County.....	7	Colville.....	4
Monroe County.....	10	Tennino.....	1
Montgomery County.....	2	Walla Walla County—	
Morgan County.....	6	Walters.....	1
Perry County.....	4	Walla Walla.....	12
Pickens County.....	2	Yakima County—	
Pike County.....	14	Granbyview.....	10
Randolph County.....	5	North Yakima.....	1
Rehoboth County.....	1	Zillah.....	1
St. Clair County.....	3	Total.....	123
Sumpter County.....	2		
Talladega County.....	5		

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1		Camden, N. J.....	2	
Albany, N. Y.....	4		Canton, Ohio.....	1	1
Allentown, Pa.....	1		Charleston, S. C.....	1	
Alton, Ill.....	2		Chelsea, Mass.....	3	
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1		Chicago, Ill.....	16	
Baltimore, Md.....	31	4	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	
Birmingham, Ala.....	24	8	Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	9	1	Columbus, Ohio.....	4	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Concord, N. H.....	2	
Butler, Pa.....	1		Covington, Ky.....	1	2

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cumberland, Md.		1	Nashville, Tenn.	6	
Danville, Ill.	1		Newark, N. J.	7	1
Dayton, Ohio	4	1	New Bedford, Mass.	4	
Denver, Colo.	13		New Castle, Pa.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	25	2	New Haven, Conn.	3	1
Duluth, Minn.	2		New Orleans, La.	6	1
East Orange, N. J.	1		New York, N. Y.	61	5
Elizabeth, N. J.	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	
El Paso, Tex.	2		Norfolk, Va.	1	
Erie, Pa.	1		Norristown, Pa.	1	
Evansville, Ind.	4	3	Oakland, Cal.	5	
Everett, Mass.	2		Omaha, Nebr.	3	
Fall River, Mass.	18	2	Port Amboy, N. J.	1	
Flint, Mich.	3	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	22	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	12	7
Fort Worth, Tex.	3	2	Pittsfield, Mass.	1	
Galesburg, Ill.	10	1	Portland, Oreg.	5	3
Galveston, Tex.	2		Portsmouth, Va.	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6		Providence, R. I.	6	
Hagerstown, Md.	4		Roanoke, Va.	3	
Hartford, Conn.		1	Rochester, N. Y.	4	1
Haverhill, Mass.	1		Rockford, Ill.	2	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	12		Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	
Jersey City, N. J.	2		Sacramento, Cal.	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	6		Saginaw, Mich.	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1		St. Joseph, Mo.	5	
Kansas City, Kans.	2		St. Louis, Mo.	21	1
Kearny, N. J.	1		Salt Lake City, Utah	6	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	5		Savannah, Ga.	2	
Kokomo, Ind.	2		Seattle, Wash.	6	1
Lancaster, Pa.	2		Somerville, Mass.	1	1
Lawrence, Mass.	2		South Bend, Ind.	29	2
Leavenworth, Kans.	1	1	Springfield, Ill.	2	
Lexington, Ky.	4		Springfield, Mass.	2	
Lima, Ohio.	2		Syracuse, N. Y.	1	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	1		Tacoma, Wash.	1	
Long Beach, Cal.	1		Terre Haute, Ind.	2	2
Long Branch, N. J.	8		Toledo, Ohio.	6	
Lorain, Ohio.	1		Topeka, Kans.	6	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	9		Trenton, N. J.	2	
Lynchburg, Va.	1		Troy, N. Y.	11	2
Lynn, Mass.	1		Washington, D. C.	22	3
Malden, Mass.	2		Watertown, N. Y.	2	
Manchester, N. H.	2		Wheeling, W. Va.	3	1
McKeesport, Pa.		1	Wichita, Kans.	6	
Memphis, Tenn.	6	2	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3	
Milwaukee, Wis.	3		Wilmington, Del.		1
Minneapolis, Minn.	15		Winston-Salem, N. C.	7	3
Mobile, Ala.		1	Worcester, Mass.	1	1
Montclair, N. J.	1		York, Pa.	1	
Morristown, N. J.	1				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for September, 1917.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Maryland.....	123	82	73	Nebraska.....	30	12	27
Massachusetts.....	728	241	248	Vermont.....	25	24	12

State Reports for August, 1917.

During the month of August, 1917, 56 cases of diphtheria, 157 cases of measles, and 47 cases of scarlet fever were reported in the State of Alabama; and 25 cases of diphtheria, 37 cases of measles, and 30 cases of scarlet fever were reported in the State of Washington.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	589,621	218	15	1	11	1	5	—	30	35
Boston, Mass.	755,476	230	78	3	15	—	16	—	72	24
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	621	190	14	24	—	54	4	277	47
Cleveland, Ohio.	674,073	181	54	5	4	1	6	—	29	16
Detroit, Mich.	571,784	184	86	6	—	—	29	1	41	10
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	102	9	2	2	—	10	—	32	17
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	1,322	190	11	64	1	61	1	287	180
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518	475	53	2	6	—	12	—	84	53
Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,030	193	38	8	3	—	12	2	15	16
St. Louis, Mo.	757,309	179	46	—	2	—	15	—	43	22
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	221	30	4	4	—	7	1	24	21
Cincinnati, Ohio.	410,476	102	19	2	—	—	3	—	25	11
Jersey City, N. J.	303,345	85	18	—	6	—	3	—	10	9
Milwaukee, Wis.	435,535	90	11	2	5	—	19	1	23	9
Minneapolis, Minn.	333,454	—	35	—	1	—	11	—	—	—
Newark, N. J.	408,894	22	—	—	9	—	5	—	40	15
New Orleans, La.	371,747	112	31	—	1	—	1	—	24	17
San Francisco, Cal.	453,516	149	9	—	4	—	3	—	26	8
Seattle, Wash.	348,639	48	5	—	2	—	7	—	—	4
Washington, D. C.	363,980	119	33	1	4	—	5	—	19	11
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	214,878	70	6	—	—	—	14	—	8	4
Denver, Colo.	260,800	53	2	—	5	—	4	—	—	9
Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708	94	—	—	1	—	12	—	16	—
Portland, Oreg.	295,463	—	3	2	2	—	3	—	10	5
Providence, R. I.	254,960	70	12	3	1	—	9	3	1	12
Rochester, N. Y.	256,417	72	3	2	2	—	14	1	8	6
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Albany, N. Y.	104,193	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	68	6	—	11	—	5	—	8	5
Cambridge, Mass.	112,981	24	6	—	—	—	2	—	7	3
Camden, N. J.	106,233	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Dayton, Ohio.	127,221	47	5	—	—	—	2	—	6	2
Fall River, Mass.	128,366	36	—	2	1	—	2	—	4	4
Fort Worth, Tex.	104,562	21	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,210	30	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—
Hartford, Conn.	110,100	54	8	—	2	—	3	—	2	—
Lawrence, Mass.	101,560	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	33	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Lynn, Mass.	102,423	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memphis, Tenn.	148,905	51	19	2	—	—	2	—	30	—
Nashville, Tenn.	117,057	42	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2
New Bedford, Mass.	118,158	35	3	1	4	—	3	—	11	2
New Haven, Conn.	144,685	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	12	3
Oakland, Cal.	118,601	35	1	—	1	—	1	—	8	2
Omaha, Nebr.	165,470	19	10	—	—	—	5	—	15	4
Reading, Pa.	101,381	35	4	1	—	—	4	—	3	2
Richmond, Va.	156,687	53	22	—	2	—	3	—	5	2
Salt Lake City, Utah.	117,339	20	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Springfield, Mass.	105,942	36	11	—	2	—	6	—	3	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	52	25	—	2	1	11	—	2	3
Tacoma, Wash.	112,770	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Toledo, Ohio.	191,554	49	5	—	1	—	6	1	7	6
Trenton, N. J.	111,533	44	7	1	—	—	6	—	2	6
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	55	10	2	—	—	12	—	4	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.	85,625	—	13	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Allentown, Pa.	63,505	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Atlantic City, N. J.	57,660	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Bayonne, N. J.	63,833	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	3	—
Berkeley, Cal.	57,653	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	51,973	17	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Brockton, Mass.	67,449	11	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Canton, Ohio.	60,852	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Charleston, S. C.	60,734	32	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Covington, Ky.	57,144	20	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
Duluth, Minn.	94,495	19	10	2	1	—	1	—	3	2
Elizabeth, N. J.	86,630	37	15	1	1	—	11	—	5	9

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
El Paso, Tex.	63,705	2					1			2
Erie, Pa.	75,195	2					5		5	18
Evansville, Ind.	76,078	12	1				2			
Flint, Mich.	54,772	5	5				1			
Fort Wayne, Ind.	76,183	17	15	1			1			1
Harrisburg, Pa.	72,015	7	7				4			
Hoboken, N. J.	77,214	26	3				3		3	1
Johnstown, Pa.	68,523	24	2	2	1		3		3	
Kansas City, Kans.	99,437	2	1				2			
Lancaster, Pa.	50,853									
Malden, Mass.	51,155	12	16	2					4	2
Manchester, N. H.	78,281	25	3	1			5		3	1
Mobile, Ala.	58,221	16	3						10	1
New Britain, Conn.	53,794	19	1						2	2
Norfolk, Va.	89,612	4			1		2			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	92,043	12	2				1		1	3
Passaic, N. J.	71,744	26	11		5				3	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	59,411	15	1				1			
Portland, Me.	63,867	16	4		1					1
Rockford, Ill.	55,185	17	2				4		1	3
Sacramento, Cal.	66,805	25					2		3	
Saginaw, Mich.	55,642	15	1				4			
St. Joseph, Mo.	85,236	21	4	2					1	
San Diego, Cal.	53,370	17	2		1		2		8	3
Savannah, Ga.	68,805	28	15	1	1		1		3	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	99,519	19	4	1			2		4	1
Sioux City, Iowa.	57,078				1		1			
Somerville, Mass.	87,039	17	3		2		3		2	
South Bend, Ind.	68,946	21							2	
Springfield, Ill.	61,120	11			3					1
Springfield, Ohio.	51,550	24	2				1		4	2
Terre Haute, Ind.	66,083	20	8				1		3	
Troy, N. Y.	77,016		5		3					1
Wichita, Kans.	70,722		2				1			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	76,776	14	13						2	1
Wilmington, Del.	94,265	36								1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,732	2			2		12			
Auburn, N. Y.	37,385	10	1				1		1	1
Austin, Tex.	34,814	13					6			
Bellingham, Wash.	32,985	4							2	
Brookline, Mass.	32,730	6							2	
Butler, Pa.	27,632	6	3							1
Butte, Mont.	43,425		3		1		5			
Chelsea, Mass.	46,192	10	2		2				3	1
Chicopee, Mass.	24,319	3	2						2	
Cumberland, Md.	26,074	10	1		2				1	
Danville, Ill.	32,261	8							1	1
Davenport, Iowa.	48,811						1			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,873		1							4
East Chicago, Ind.	28,743	6	1							
East Orange, N. J.	42,458	5	1		1					1
Elgin, Ill.	28,203	3	1				1		1	
Everett, Mass.	39,243	9	7						1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,781	10	5				4		3	
Galveston, Tex.	41,863	12	4							2
Green Bay, Wis.	29,353	8	2							
Hagerstown, Md.	25,679						3			
Haverhill, Mass.	48,477	17					1			2
Jackson, Mich.	35,363	12							1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,886	12	4		3					2
Kenosha, Wis.	31,576	11	2				7			
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,676		1				15		1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,677	14	6	1						1
Lexington, Ky.	41,097	29	2		9		1			3
Lima, Ohio.	35,384	10	9	1			2			
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,515	9					1		2	1
Long Beach, Cal.	27,587	10					1		2	1
Lorain, Ohio.	36,964		13							
Lynchburg, Va.	32,940	14							1	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
 Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 29, 1917—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber-cu-losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
McKeesport, Pa.	47,521	14	18	1	2		2			1
Medford, Mass.	26,234	6	1		2		1		2	1
Montclair, N. J.	26,318	5	1				1			
Nashua, N. H.	27,327	7								
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,003	5		1	1		1			
New Castle, Pa.	41,133		4				1			
Newport, Ky.	31,927	12					1	1	2	2
Newport, R. I.	30,108	9	5	1						1
Newton, Mass.	43,715	10	4						1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	37,353		2						1	1
Norristown, Pa.	31,401	5	1		1					
Ogden, Utah	31,04	4	2	1						
Orange, N. J.	33,080	14							3	
Pasadena, Cal.	46,450	16	1				1		3	1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,185	7	1				1		1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	38,629	5	2				2			
Portsmouth, Va.	39,651	6	5				1			
Quincy, Ill.	36,798	8		1					1	1
Quincy, Mass.	38,136	8			1		1		8	
Racine, Wis.	46,486	7							1	
Roanoke, Va.	43,284	18	6						1	1
Rock Island, Ill.	28,926	9	1							
San Jose, Cal.	38,802						1			
Steubenville, Ohio	27,345	3	1				2			
Stockton, Cal.	35,258		2				3			
Superior, Wis.	46,226	7							1	
Taunton, Mass.	36,283	10							1	1
Topeka, Kans.	48,726	13	1	1			1		1	1
Waltham, Mass.	30,570	5	1				1			
Watertown, N. Y.	29,894	2				5	2		8	1
West Hoboken, N. J.	43,139	9	2		3		1		1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,377	19	2							1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,809		1	1						
Wilmington, N. C.	29,892	5	5							
Winston-Salem, N. C.	31,155	21		1			4		1	3
Zanesville, Ohio	30,863	12								
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alton, Ill.	22,874	8	1	1	1					
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,010	5	2							
Braddock, Pa.	21,685		5	1						2
Cairo, Ill.	15,794	6								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2								
Coffeyville, Kans.	17,518									
Concord, N. H.	22,669	13	9				1			
Galesburg, Ill.	21,276	9								
Kearny, N. J.	23,539	8			3		2		2	
Kokomo, Ind.	20,920	7					1		1	2
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363	9								
Long Branch, N. J.	15,395	8	1	1			1			2
Marinette, Wis.	14,110	3								
Morristown, N. J.	12,284	7								
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,125	5	3				2		1	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,243	2	1							
New London, Conn.	20,985	12							1	1
North Adams, Mass.	12,019	8								
Northampton, Mass.	19,926	6	1				10		2	
Plainfield, N. J.	23,505	8	1						1	
Pontiac, Mich.	17,521	7							1	
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,666						5			
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,067	7								
Rutland, Vt.	14,831	3								
Sandusky, Ohio	20,193	15								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,821	7								
Steelton, Pa.	15,548	2	2						1	1
Washington, Pa.	21,618						2		1	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	21,228								1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,969	4								2

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

FOREIGN.

MADAGASCAR.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis—Tananarive.

During the period from June 24 to July 15, 1917, 25 fatal cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were notified at Tananarive, Madagascar, and from July 22 to August 5, 55 fatalities. The cases occurred mainly among the native population. The disease was reported present in epidemic form at Tananarive during the period from October 1 to December 31, 1916, with 212 cases, and in January and February, 1917, with 199 cases. It continued to be reported present from February 25 to June 3, 1917. The native population of Tananarive is 62,410.¹

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Plague—Cape of Good Hope State.

An outbreak of plague was reported August 23, 1917, at Cradock, Cape of Good Hope State, Union of South Africa.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During the Week Ended Oct. 19, 1917.²

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	2	1	
Calcutta.....	July 15-28.....		11	
Madras.....	Aug. 5-21.....	30	16	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Aug. 19-25.....	2		Not previously reported, 1 case.
Provinces				
Albay.....	Aug. 19-25.....	8	5	Aug. 19-25, 1917: Cases, 209; deaths, 137.
Bohol.....	do.....	12	8	
Cebu.....	do.....	19	14	
Leyte.....	do.....	62	44	
Mindanao.....	do.....	40	20	
Negros Oriental.....	do.....	29	24	
Samar.....	do.....	24	12	
Sorsogon.....	do.....	8	5	
Surigao.....	do.....	6	4	
Tayabas.....	do.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....				Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1917: 1 case not previously reported.
Provinces				Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1917: Cases, 293 deaths, 157.
Albay.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1.....	2	2	
Bohol.....	do.....	10	6	
Cebu.....	do.....	22	14	
Leyte.....	do.....	111	48	
Mindanao.....	do.....	68	39	
Negros Oriental.....	do.....	11	7	
Samar.....	do.....	68	40	
Tayabas.....	do.....	1	1	

¹ Public Health Reports, Sept. 7, 1917, p. 1464.

² From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received During the Week Ended Oct. 19, 1917—Continued.
PLAQUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	July 29-Aug. 11	77	61	
Calcutta	July 15-21		1	
Madras Presidency	Aug. 5-21	651	451	
Rangoon	July 29-Aug. 11	86	81	
Siam:				
Bangkok	July 29-Aug. 11	3	3	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State—				
Cradock	Aug. 23			Present.

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 12-Sept. 1	124	31	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Windsor	Sept. 30-Oct. 6	1		
China:				
Changsha	Aug. 11-17		7	
Chungking	Aug. 12-18			Present.
Mukden	Sept. 2-8			110.
Shanghai	Aug. 26-Sept. 9		2	Among native population.
India:				
Bombay	July 29-Aug. 11	9	4	
Madras	Aug. 5-21	7	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico City	Sept. 16-22	8		
Vera Cruz	Sept. 9-15	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manilla	Aug. 26-Sept. 1	1		Varioloid.
Spain:				
Malaga	Apr. 1-May 31		29	
Valencia	Sept. 9-15	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg	July 1-31	3		

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers	Aug. 1-31	1		
China:				
Antung	Sept. 3-9	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Aug. 19-Sept. 2	20	6	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Sept. 10-16	5		
Mexico:				
Mexico City	Sept. 16-22	100		

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Yucatan State—				
Merida	Aug. 8-Sept. 20	1		
Peto	July 1-Sept. 25	6	1	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
 Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Oct. 12, 1917.
CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein	Apr. 1-May 5	1	8	
Bombay	June 24-30	1	1	
Do	July 8-28	11	6	
Calcutta	Apr. 29-June 30		347	
Do	July 1-7		3	
Madras	Apr. 22-June 30	5	4	
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	63	43	
Mandalay	May 6-June 30		2	
Moulmein	May 13-June 2		3	
Pakkokku	Apr. 29-May 5		1	
Pegu	May 27-June 30		5	
Do	July 1-7		7	
Rangoon	Apr. 21-June 30	31	17	
Do	July 8-28	9	7	
Indo-China:				
Provinces	Feb. 1-June 30	230	191	Feb. 1-June 30, 1917: Cases, 1,237; deaths, 905.
Anam	do	79	51	
Camboodia	do	878	543	
Cochin-China	June 1-30	1		
Laos	Feb. 1-June 30	36	21	
Tonkin	Apr. 23-May 27	163	103	
Saigon				
Java:				
East Java	Apr. 2-8	1	1	
Do	July 9-15	1	1	
Mid Java	July 16-22	1	1	
West Java				
Batavia	Apr. 13-July 5	7	2	Apr. 13-July 5, 1917: Cases, 71; deaths, 31. July 6-Aug. 2, 1917: Cases, 100; deaths, 52.
Do	July 6-Aug. 2	9	3	
Persia:				
Mazanderan Province—				
Amir Kela	Febr. 3	1		
Barfourouche	Jan. 15-17	4		
Hamze Kela	Jan. 17	1		
Machidessar	Jan. 31	3		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	June 17-23	1		
Provinces				
Agusan	July 1-24	12	4	
Albay	May 20-June 30	113	76	May 20-June 30, 1917: Cases, 795; deaths, 506. July 1-Aug. 4, 1917: Cases, 2,064; deaths, 1,271.
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	53	30	
Ambos Camarines	June 3-9	2	1	
Do	July 22-Aug. 4	20	11	
Bataan	July 8-14	1		
Batangas	June 17-23	1	1	
Bohol	May 20-June 30	368	231	
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	203	161	
Capiz	June 3-30	62	40	
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	64	45	
Cebu	June 3-30	231	150	
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	388	284	
Ililo	do	41	22	
Leyte	June 10-30	14	5	
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	334	23	
Misamis	July 8-Aug. 4	237	117	
Mindanao	July 29-Aug. 4	12	11	
Negros Oriental	July 1-Aug. 4	276	177	
Rizal	June 24-30	1		
Do	July 1-7	1		
Romblon	July 21-28	1	1	
Samar	July 15-21	4	2	
Sorsogon	June 3-30	196	88	
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	216	114	
Surigao	July 29-Aug. 4	4	4	
Tayabas	June 3-3	7	7	
Do	July 1-Aug. 4	11	9	
Zamboanga	July 15-21	11	7	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
 Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Oct. 12, 1917—Continued.
PLAQUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia: Aden.....	May 3-July 4.....		43	Apr. 8-May 14, 1917: Cases, 69; deaths, 51.
Brazil: Bahia.....	June 10-30.....	12	8	
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 8.....	5	1	
Pernambuco.....	July 16-Aug. 15.....	4	1	
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Apr. 8-June 23.....	41	33	
Do.....	July 6-21.....	1	4	
China: Amoy.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....			Present and in vicinity.
Do.....	July 1-7.....	6	6	Present Aug. 19.
Hongkong.....	May 13-June 30.....	20	13	
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 18.....	4	3	
Kwangtung Province— Ta-pu district.....	June 2.....			Present.
Ecuador: Estancia Vieja.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	do.....	56	29	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	33	18	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	9	4	
Milagro.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1	
Nobol.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Salitre.....	do.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Taura.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3	2	
Egypt.....	June 21-27.....	6	4	Jan. 1-Aug. 2, 1917: Cases, 1,251; deaths, 695.
Alexandria.....	July 31-Aug. 19.....	3	1	
Do.....	Apr. 30-May 19.....	4	3	
Port Said government.....	June 25.....	1		
Port Said.....	July 28-29.....	1	1	
Do.....				
Provinces— Fayoum.....	May 11-June 23.....	14	7	
Galileutbeh.....	June 28.....	1		
Girgeh.....	May 17.....		1	
Minieh.....	May 12-June 28.....	4	3	
Do.....	July 29.....	1		
Siont.....	May 12.....	3	1	
Suez government.....	Apr. 30-June 2.....	23	9	
Suez.....	May 12-June 28.....	38	23	
Great Britain: Gravesend.....	Aug. 13-24.....	3	1	From s. s. Matiana.
London.....	May 3-8.....	2		2 in hospital at port. From s. s. Sardinia from Australian and oriental ports.
India.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	51		Apr. 1-June 30, 1917: Cases, 43,922; deaths, 30,197. July 1-7, 1917: Cases, 1,870; deaths, 1,322.
Bassein.....	July 1-7.....	0		
Do.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	486	397	
Bombay.....	July 1-28.....	154	127	
Do.....	Apr. 29-June 2.....		38	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		35	
Henzada.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	408	413	
Karachi.....	June 28-July 24.....	11	8	
Do.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	301	250	
Madras Presidency.....	July 1-7.....	70	58	
Do.....	Apr. 8-May 12.....		9	
Mandalay.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		74	
Moulmein.....	July 1-7.....		16	
Do.....	Apr. 1-7.....		1	
Myingyan.....	May 27-June 2.....		2	
Pegu.....	Apr. 15-June 30.....	183	169	
Rangoon.....	July 1-28.....	217	205	
Do.....	Apr. 8-14.....		2	
Toungoo.....				
Indo-China: Provinces.....	Feb. 1-June 30.....	232	131	Feb. 1-June 30, 1917: Cases, 730; deaths, 491.
Annam.....	do.....	132	115	
Cambodia.....	do.....	219	133	
Cochin-China.....				
Kwang-Chow-Wan.....	May 1-June 30.....	34	23	
Tonkin.....	Feb. 1-June 30.....	113	89	
Saigon.....	Apr. 23-June 3.....	47	26	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
 Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Oct. 12, 1917—Continued.
PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
East Java.				
Djocjakarta Residency	Apr. 23-May 6.	1	1	Apr. 2-May 20, 1917: Cases, 29; deaths, 29.
Kediri Residency	do.	1	1	
Samarang Residency	Apr. 23-May 20.	3	3	
Surabaya Residency	Apr. 2-May 20.	18	18	
Do.	July 8-28.	4	4	
Surakarta Residency	do.	6	6	May 13-31, 1917: Cases, 15.
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa	May 16-31.	4		At Mollendo.
Callao	do.	1		At Callao.
Lambayeque	do.	2		At Chiclayo.
Libertad	do.	7		At Salaverry, San Pedro, and Trujillo.
Lima	do.	1		At Lima.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 22-June 30.	13	12	
Do.	July 3-23.	6	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	June 3-16.	2	1	
Do.	July 1-7.	1	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State—				
Glengrey district	Aug. 13.			Present.
Terk district	May 28.	1	1	At Summerhill Farm.
Queenstown	June 6.	1		
Orange Free State.				
Winburg district	May 28.			Apr. 16-22, 1917: 1 case. Apr. 9-22, 1917: Cases, 26; deaths, 17.
At sea:				
S. S. Matiana	July 14-18.	9	6	En route for port of London.

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales.				Apr. 27-July 28, 1917: Cases, 75.
Brewarrina	Apr. 27-June 21.	6		
Cessnock	July 25-28.	4		
Coochinabran	May 25-July 5.	13		
Quambone	Apr. 27-June 21.	2		
Warren district	June 22-July 17.	50		
Queensland—				
Thursday Island Quarantine Station	May 9.	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 6-June 30.	4		
Do.	July 22-Aug. 4.	2	1	
Rio de Janeiro	do.	126	31	
Do.	July 1-Aug. 11.	231	37	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	June 10-16.	1		
Do.	Aug. 19-Sept. 1.	5		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax	June 18-July 7.	3		
Port Hawkesbury	June 17-30.			
Ontario—				
Ottawa	July 30-Aug. 5.	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 6-12.	1		
China:				
Amoy	Apr. 29-May 23.			Present and in vicinity.
Do.	July 1-Aug. 19.			Do.
Antung	May 21-June 21.	4		
Do.	Aug. 6-12.	1		
Changsha	May 27-June 2.	5		
Chungking	May 6-June 23.			Do.
Do.	July 1-28.			Do.
Dairen	May 13-June 30.	30	4	
Do.	July 8-28.	6	1	July 1-7, 1917: Present.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
 Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Oct. 12, 1917—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Hankow.....	June 24-30.....	2	.....	On Chinese Eastern Ry.
Harbin.....	Apr. 23-May 6.....	7	.....
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 16.....	8	7	
Do.....	Aug. 5-18.....	1	.....
Manchuria Station.....	Apr. 23-29.....	1	.....	Do.
Mukden.....	May 27-June 2.....	.....	.....	Present.
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 11.....	.....	.....	Do.
Shanghai.....	May 21-July 1.....	13	32	Cases foreign; deaths among natives.
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 5.....	.....	9	Among Chinese.
Tsitshar Station.....	Apr. 16-22.....	1	.....	On Chinese Fa-tien Ry.
Tsingtao.....	May 22-July 7.....	35	7	At another station on railway,
Do.....	July 30-Aug. 11.....	4	1	1 case.
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	.....
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	39	9	
Do.....	July 2-29.....	33	4	
Cairo.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 18.....	19	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	1	.....
Paris.....	May 6-12.....	1	.....
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 24.....	105	.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 28, 1917: Cases, 715 in cities and 32 states and districts.
Bremen.....	do.....	16	.....
Charlottenberg.....	do.....	18	.....
Hamburg.....	do.....	53	.....
Leipzig.....	do.....	20	.....
Lubeck.....	do.....	2	.....
Munich.....	do.....	10	.....
Stuttgart.....	do.....	1	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	July 25-30.....	.....	23	
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	186	75	
Do.....	July 1-28.....	48	22	
Calcutta.....	Apt. 29-May 25.....	.....	12	
Karachi.....	Apr. 22-July 4.....	27	8	
Do.....	July 8-14.....	1	1	
Madras.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	80	48	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	31	15	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 15-June 30.....	33	5	
Do.....	July 1-28.....	7	.....
Indo-China:				
Provinces.....				Feb. 1-June 30, 1917: Cases, 617, deaths, 535.
Annam.....	Feb. 1-June 30.....	1,639	237	
Cambodia.....	do.....	136	20	
Cochinchina.....	do.....	1,267	377	
Kwang-Chow-Wan.....	Mar 1-Apr. 30.....	4	.....
Lao.....	Apr. 1-31.....	5	1	
Tonkin.....	Feb. 1-June 30.....	274	30	
Saigon.....	Apr. 27-June 10.....	199	63	
Italy:				
Turin.....	May 21-June 24.....	32	12	
Do.....	July 12-Aug. 26.....	9	3	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Sept. 9-15.....	1	.....
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 27-July 22.....	65	16	
Nagasaki.....	May 25-June 3.....	1	.....
Osaka.....	May 16-July 5.....	177	53	
Yokohachi.....	July 25-31.....	1	.....
Yokohama.....	May 27-July 1.....	1	1	
Java:				
East Java.....	Apr. 2-July 1.....	38	2	
Do.....	July 2-23.....	18	.....
Mid-Java.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	88	7	
Do.....	July 2-22.....	23	.....
West Java.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	30	6	Apr. 13-July 5, 1917: Cases, 239; deaths, 44. July 6-Aug. 2, 1917: Cases, 68; deaths, 14.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

October 19, 1917

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CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Oct. 12, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Coatepec	Jan. 1-June 30	116		
Do	Aug. 1-14	1		
Jalapa	July 1-13	1		
Mazathan	July 11-Aug. 7	9		
Mexico City	June 3-30	162		
Do	Aug. 5-Sept. 1	120		
Monterey	June 18-24	24		
Orizaba	Jan. 1-June 30	23		
Do	July 1-23	1		
Vera Cruz	July 1-Sept. 8	5	1	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Aug. 13-18	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 13-June 9	6		Varioloid.
Do	July 8-Aug. 4	4		Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 13-June 30	14		
Do	July 8-28	4		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques	Mar. 1-May 31		3	
Russia:				
Archangel	May 1-June 28	56	4	
Do	Aug. 15-28	4		
Petrograd	Feb. 18-June 23	543		
Do	July 2-8	14		
Riga	Mar. 11-June 2	4		
Vladivostok	Mar. 15-21	23	7	
Siam:				
Bangkok	June 9-30	16		
Do	July 11-17	3	5	
Spain:				
Madrid	May 1-June 19		4	
Malaga	Apr. 1-31		12	
Seville	May 1-June 30		11	
Valencia	June 3-23	5		
Do	July 1-Aug. 18	12		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang	Mar. 18-June 23	6	3	
Singapore	June 24-30	1		
Sweden:				
Stockholm	Apr. 22-28	1		
Stockholm	May 20-June 23	2	1	
Tunisia:				
Tunis	June 2-8	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond	Feb. 25-Apr. 13		15	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg	Mar. 12-24	4		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 1-31	2		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	June 18-July 8		8	
Do	July 9-23		1	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Alger	June 1-30	5	3	
Do	July 1-31	1	1	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Aug. 12-18		1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria				Oct. 22-Dec. 17, 1916: Cases, 2,371
Bohemia	Oct. 22-Dec. 17	634		
Galicia	do	809		
Lower Austria	do	47		
Moravia	do	617		
Silesia	do	16		
Styria	do	243		
Upper Austria	do	5		
Hungary:				Feb. 19-Mar. 25, 1917: Cases, 1,381.
Budapest	Feb. 19-Mar. 25	83		

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

October 19, 1917

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**Reports Received from June 30 to Oct. 12, 1917—Continued.****TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 29-Aug. 11.....	2.....		
China:				
Antung.....	June 25-July 1.....	3.....		
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 26.....	9.....	1.....	
Hankow.....	June 9-15.....	1.....		
Do.....	July 8-14.....		1.....	
Tientsin.....	June 17-23.....	1.....		
Tsingtao.....	May 30-July 7.....	4.....		
Do.....	Aug. 5-11.....	1.....		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 30-July 1.....	1,648.....	478.....	
Do.....	July 17-Aug. 19.....	286.....	103.....	
Cairo.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 18.....	96.....	40.....	
Great Britain:				
Cork.....	June 17-23.....		1.....	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 23-June 30.....		32.....	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....		19.....	
Japan:				
Hakodate.....	July 22-28.....	1.....		
Nagasaki.....	June 11-24.....	4.....		
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 19.....	24.....	2.....	
Java:				
East Java.....	June 25-July 29.....	4.....		
Surabaya.....				May 6-July 1, 1917: Cases, 6. July 9-29, 1917: Cases, 6.
Mid-Java.....				Apr. 1-June 24, 1917: Cases, 38; deaths, 5. July 9-22, 1917: Cases, 7; deaths, 1.
Samarang.....	May 5-June 10.....	14.....	2.....	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	5.....		
West Java.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	70.....	6.....	Apr. 13-July 5, 1917: Cases, 147; deaths, 6. July 6-Aug. 2, 1917: Cases, 46; deaths, 2.
Batavia.....	July 6-Aug. 2.....	37.....	2.....	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	July 10-16.....		1.....	
Coatetec.....	Aug. 1-14.....		1.....	
Jalava.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		5.....	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		3.....	
Mexico City.....	June 3-30.....	431.....		
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 1.....	770.....		
Orizaba.....	Jan. 1-June 30.....		6.....	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		1.....	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 9-23.....	3.....	2.....	
Do.....	July 15-Sept. 1.....	11.....		
Norway:				
Bergen.....	July 8-28.....	7.....		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenço Marques.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1.....		
Russia:				
Archangel.....	May 1-June 28.....	11.....	2.....	
Do.....	Aug. 15-28.....	9.....	2.....	
Petrograd.....	Feb. 18-June 23.....	138.....	3.....	
Do.....	July 2-8.....	10.....		
Riga.....	May 31-June 2.....	2.....		Jan. 1-31, 1917: 1 case.
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 29-May 21.....	5.....		
Spain:				
Almeria.....	May 1-31.....		5.....	
Madrid.....	Do.....		2.....	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	June 17-23.....	1.....		
Do.....	July 8-21.....	3.....	1.....	
Zurich.....	July 26-Aug. 18.....	2.....		
Trinidad.....	June 4-9.....	2.....		
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	June 30-July 6.....		1.....	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State—				
East London.....	Sept. 10.....			Present.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER--
 Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Oct. 12, 1917--Continued.
YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2	1	
Chobo.....	do.....	1	1	
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 1-28.....	18	7	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	17	9	
Milagro.....	Apr. 1-30.....	17	9	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche State--				
Campeche.....	Aug. 19-25.....	2	1	
Yucatan State--				
Merida.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 1.....	7	3	
Peto.....	June 23.....	1	1	In person recently arrived from
Do.....	July 29-Aug. 11.....	6	2	Mexico City.
Venezuela:				
Coro.....				Present Sept. 5.

ARE YOU SAYING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?